

Table of Contents

Learn English	2
Verbs	3
Plural Nouns	22
Adjectives x Adverbs in English	25
There Is / There Are	27
WH Questions	29
Must x Should	31
Compare	32
Greetings	35
At a cafe	38
Talk about sports	42
Simple Vocabulary	44

Learn English

Verbs

The Verb To Be

The verb "to be" is used to describe a state or condition. It changes form depending on the subject.

Present Tense:

- I am
- You are
- He/She/It is
- We/You/They are

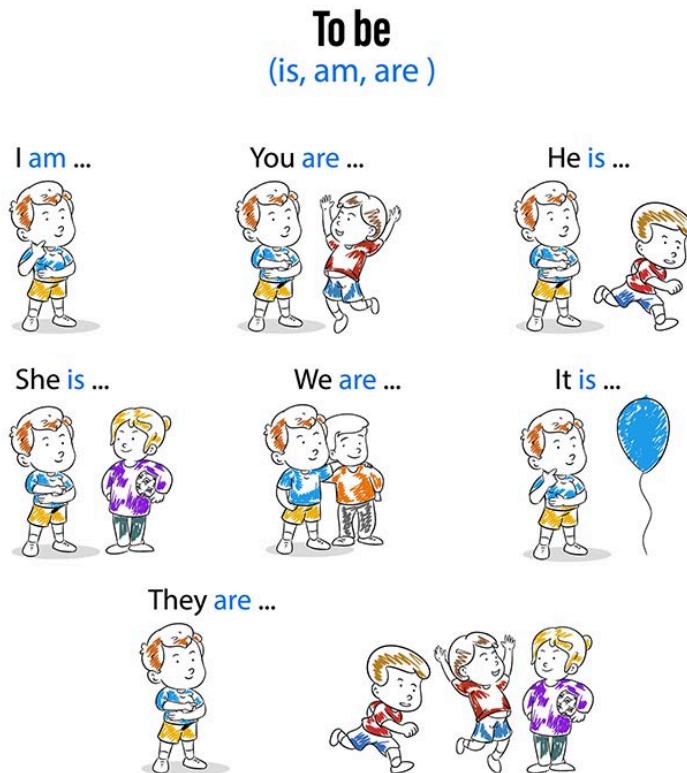


Illustration of the verb "to be" showing different pronouns and their conjugations

Past Tense:

- I/He/She/It was
- You/We/They were

Example: "*I am the new CTO of this company.*"

Here's the complete conjugation table for the verb "to be" in all major tenses, formatted clearly with examples:

Complete Conjugation Table for "To Be"

Tense	I	You	He/She/It	We	You (pl)	They
Present Simple	am	are	is	are	are	are
Past Simple	was	were	was	were	were	were
Future Simple	will be					
Present Cont.	am being	are being	is being	are being	are being	are being
Past Continuous	was being	were being	was being	were being	were being	were being
Present Perfect	have been	have been	has been	have been	have been	have been
Past Perfect	had been					
Future Perfect	will have been					

Examples for Each Tense:

1. Present Simple:

- "I am a teacher."
- "She is at home now."

2. Past Simple:

- "You were late yesterday."
- "It was sunny last week."

3. Future Simple:

- "We will be there by 8 PM."
- "They will be happy with the results."

4. Present Continuous:

- "He is being careful with the project."
- "You are being too loud."

5. Past Continuous:

- "I was being honest when I said that."
- "They were being difficult during the meeting."

6. Present Perfect:

- "She has been to Paris three times."
- "We have been friends since childhood."

7. Past Perfect:

- "By 2020, I had been working there for 5 years."
- "They had been married before they moved."

8. Future Perfect:

- "By next year, you will have been promoted twice."
- "She will have been gone for a month by Tuesday."

The Verb To Have

The verb "**to have**" can express different meanings:

Uses:

- **Ownership** (possessing something) "*She has a beautiful house.*"



A luxurious house with a garden

- **Action** (necessity or obligation) "*I have to go.*"



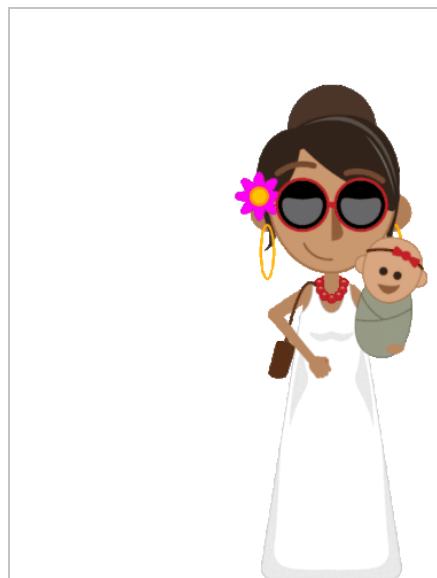
A fast-moving speedometer indicating urgency

- **Consumption** (eating or drinking) "*We had a cold pizza for lunch.*"



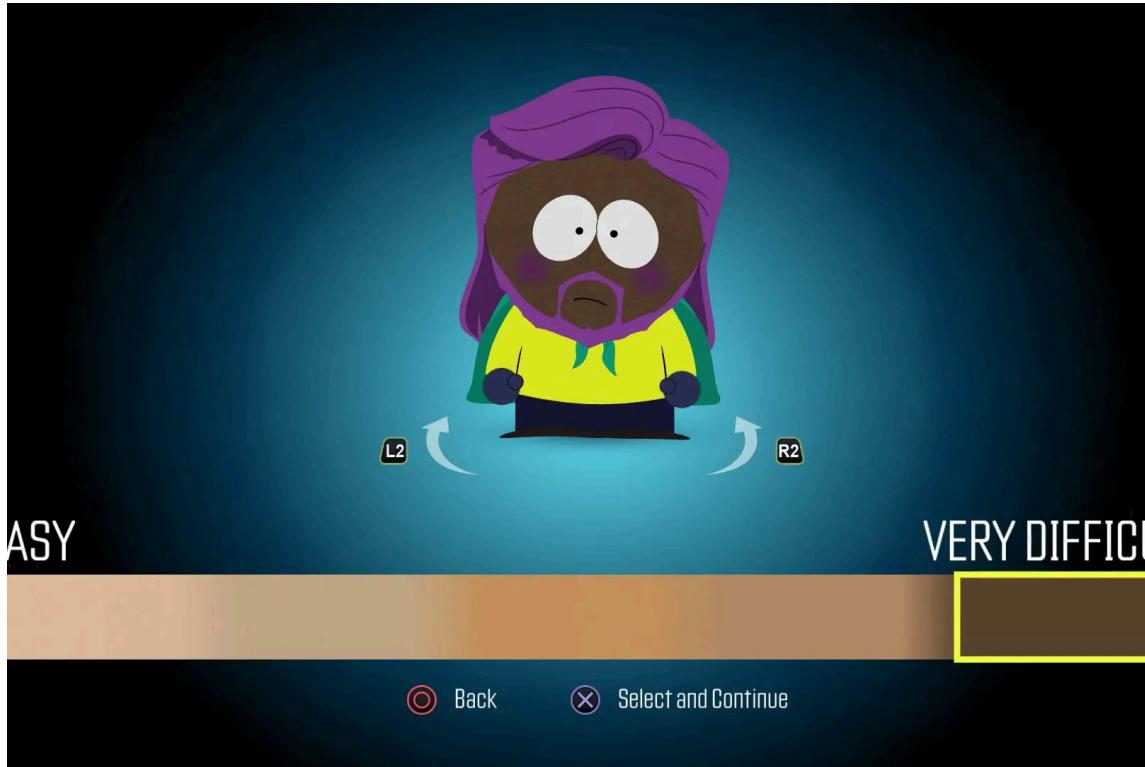
A delicious slice of pizza being eaten

- Birth (giving birth to a child) "She had a baby last day."



A cute baby smiling

- **Noun** (referring to those who possess something) "*In this game, the haves have an advantage.*"



A wealthy person holding money

- **Inclusion** (containing a feature) "*The software has a bug.*"



A computer screen displaying an error message

Present Tense:

- I/You/We/They have
- He/She/It has

Past Tense ("Had" for all subjects):

"*We had to watch the whole thing.*"

Complete Conjugation Table for "To Have"

Affirmative Forms

Tense	I/You/We/T hey	He/She/I t	Example Sentences
Present Simple	have	has	"I have an idea." / "She has a meeting."
Past Simple	had	had	"We had breakfast early."
Future Simple	will have	will have	"They will have results tomorrow."
Present Continuous	am/are having	is having	"You're having a good day."
Past Continuous	was/were having	was having	"He was having dinner when I called."
Present Perfect	have had	has had	"I have had this book since 2020."
Past Perfect	had had	had had	"She had had the car for only a week before it broke down."
Future Perfect	will have had	will have had	"By June, we will have lived here for five years."

Negative Forms

Tense	I/You/We/They	He/She/It	Example Sentences
Present Simple	don't have	doesn't have	"It doesn't have batteries."
Past Simple	didn't have	didn't have	"We didn't have time."
Future Simple	won't have	won't have	"You won't have problems."

Question Forms

Tense	I/You/We/They	He/She/It	Example Questions
Present Simple	Do...have?	Does...have?	"Do you have a pen?"
Past Simple	Did...have?	Did...have?	"Did she have the documents?"
Future Simple	Will...have?	Will...have?	"Will they have enough seats?"

Special Usage Cases

1. Possession

- Present: "They have our contact information."
- Past: "We had no electricity after the storm."

2. Obligation (have to/had to)

- Present: "She has to finish this report today."
- Past: "I had to reschedule my appointment."

3. Experiences

- Present Perfect: "He has had three job offers this month."
- Past Perfect: "They had had several warnings before the accident."

4. Actions/Events

- Present Continuous: "We're having technical difficulties."
- Past Continuous: "You were having a conversation when I arrived."

The Verb To Do

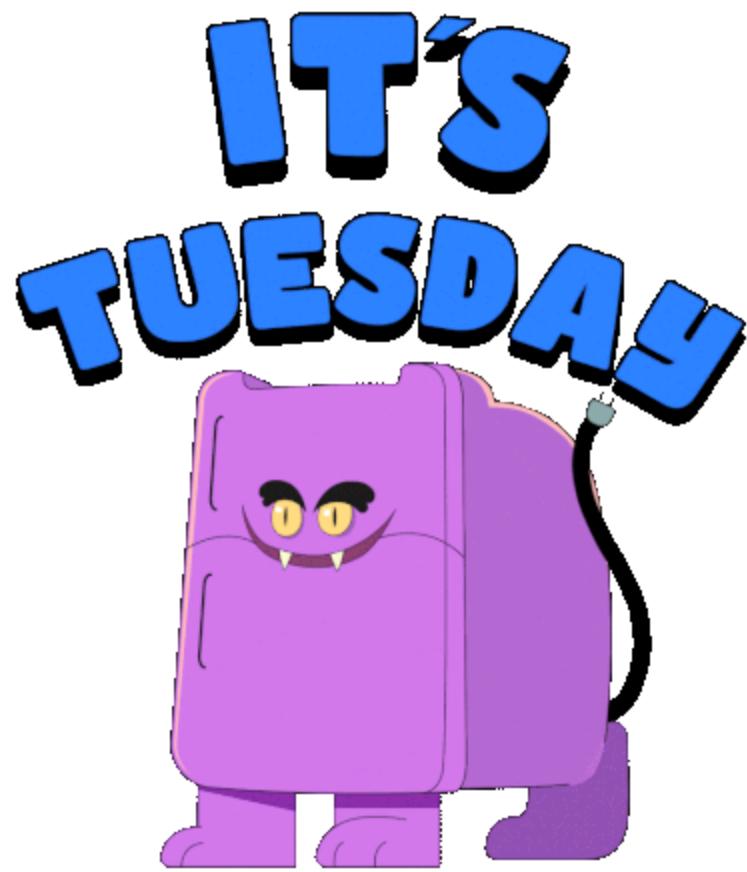
The verb "**to do**" is used in various contexts:

Present Tense:

- I/You/We/They do
- He/She/It does

Uses:

- Performing an action "*I do yoga on Tuesday mornings.*"



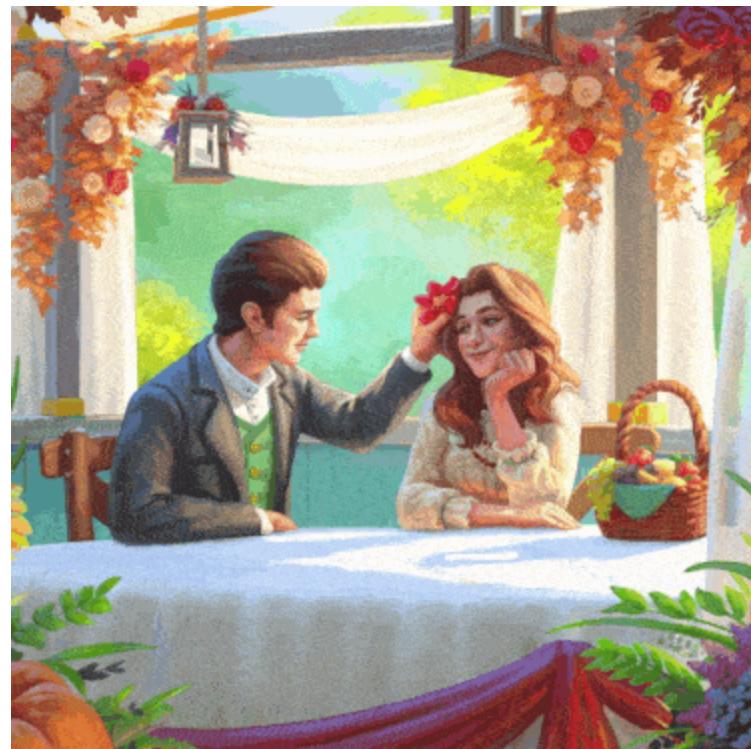
A person practicing yoga

- Traveling or visiting a place "We did Ireland two years ago."



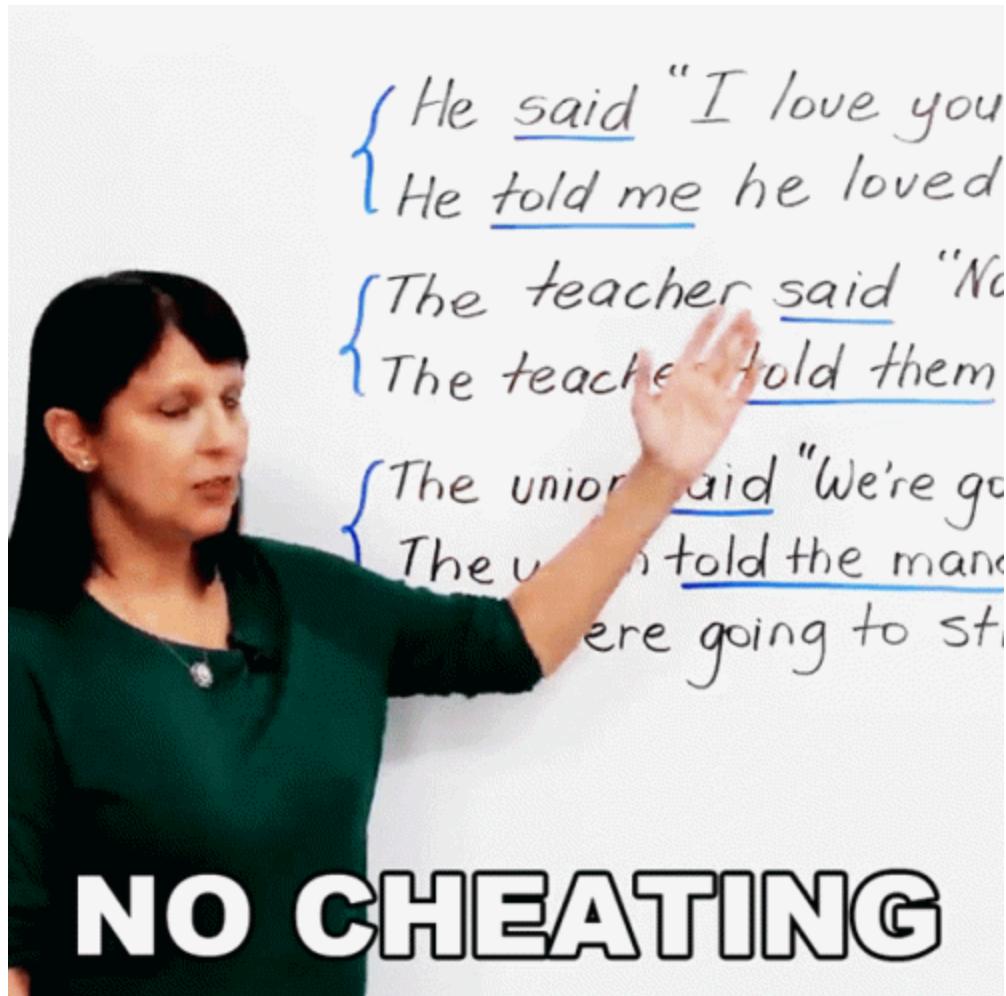
A scenic view of Ireland's landscapes

- **Fixing or arranging something** "*He can do the flowers for the wedding.*"



Beautifully arranged wedding flowers

- **Punishing or dealing with someone** "*The teacher did him for cheating.*"



A teacher scolding a student

- Creating or designing something "He did the new iMac design."



A sleek iMac computer design

Past Tense ("Did" for all subjects):

"I did my homework."



A student completing homework assignments

Complete Conjugation Table for "To Do"

Affirmative Forms

Tense	I/You/We/T hey	He/She/It	Example Sentences
Present Simple	do	does	"I do my homework daily." / "She does yoga."
Past Simple	did	did	"We did the laundry yesterday."
Future Simple	will do	will do	"They will do the presentation."
Present Continuous	am/are doing	is doing	"You're doing great!"
Past Continuous	was/were doing	was doing	"He was doing repairs all morning."
Present Perfect	have done	has done	"I have done everything required."
Past Perfect	had done	had done	"She had done the research before the meeting."
Future Perfect	will have done	will have done	"By Friday, I will have done all the work."

Negative Forms

Tense	I/You/We/They	He/She/It	Example Sentences
Present Simple	don't do	doesn't do	"It doesn't do justice to the story."
Past Simple	didn't do	didn't do	"We didn't do anything wrong."
Future Simple	won't do	won't do	"She won't do the dishes tonight."

Question Forms

Tense	I/You/We/They	He/She/It	Example Questions
Present Simple	Do...do?	Does...do?	"Do you do graphic design?"
Past Simple	Did...do?	Did...do?	"Did he do his chores?"
Future Simple	Will...do?	Will...do?	"Will they do the installation?"

Special Usage Cases

1. General Activities

- Present: "I do volunteer work on weekends."
- Past: "They did an amazing job with the project."

2. Replace Other Verbs

- "She does (runs) five miles every morning."
- "We did (visited) Rome last summer."

3. Emphasize Actions

- "I do understand your concerns." (present emphasis)
- "He did apologize eventually." (past emphasis)

4. Common Expressions

- "How do you do?" (formal greeting)
- "That will do." (means "that's enough")

Auxiliary Uses

1. Questions

- "Do you like coffee?"

- "Does it work properly?"

2. Negative Statements

- "I don't know the answer."
- "She doesn't want to go."

3. Tag Questions

- "You know him, don't you?"
- "She works here, doesn't she?"

Plural Nouns

Regular Plural Rules

1. Add -s (most cases)

- cat → cats
- dog → dogs

2. Add -es (after s, ss, sh, ch, x, z)

- box → boxes
- church → churches

3. Change -y to -ies (consonant + y)

- city → cities
- baby → babies

Irregular Plurals

Common irregular forms:

- child → children
- person → people
- foot → feet
- tooth → teeth

How to Ask About Quantity

Using "How many"

- Structure: "how" + "many" + plural noun + "?"

- Examples:
 - How many cookies?
 - How many books?
 - How many drinks?

Countable vs Uncountable

⚠ Remember: "many" is only used with countable nouns

For uncountable nouns, use "how much":

- How much water?
- How much time?

Practice Examples

Singular	Plural	Rule Applied
cat	cats	Regular (-s)
box	boxes	Add -es
baby	babies	-y to -ies
child	children	Irregular

Patterns to put words in plural

Ending	Add	Example
ch	es	watch -> watches
y	ies	city -> cities
s	es	bus -> buses
o	oes	photo -> photos
x	xes	box -> boxes
z	zes	quiz -> quizzes
f	ves	wolf -> wolves
sh	es	fish -> fishes
e	s	house -> houses
a	s	alpha -> alphas
i	s	ski -> skis

Adjectives x Adverbs in English

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns (people, places, things).

Common Patterns

1. Before nouns:

- A happy dog
- The red car

2. After linking verbs:

- She looks beautiful
- The food tastes delicious

Examples Table

Adjective	Example
big	The big house
happy	A happy child
cold	The cold weather
beautiful	A beautiful day

Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Formation

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives:

- quick → quickly
- careful → carefully
- happy → happily

Usage Examples

1. Modifying verbs:

- She runs quickly
- He speaks softly

2. Modifying adjectives:

- Very happy
- Extremely cold

3. Modifying other adverbs:

- She runs very quickly
- He speaks quite softly

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Don't confuse adjectives and adverbs:

- She runs quick
- She runs quickly

2. Remember some adjectives and adverbs have the same form:

- fast → fast
- hard → hard

There Is / There Are

Basic Usage

Singular (There is / There's)

- Used with singular nouns
- Examples:
 - There is a book on the table
 - There's a car in the garage

Plural (There are)

- Used with plural nouns
- Examples:
 - There are books on the table
 - There are three cars in the garage

Negative Forms

Singular

- There isn't a book
- There is not a car

Plural

- There aren't any books
- There are not any cars

Question Forms

Singular

- Is there a book?
- Is there any milk?

Plural

- Are there any books?
- Are there many cars?

Common Expressions

- There is nothing to worry about
- There are plenty of options
- There's no point in...
- There are lots of...

Practice Examples

Complete sentences:

1. ____ a cat in the garden (is/are)
2. ____ three dogs outside (is/are)
3. ____ any coffee left? (is/are)

WH Questions

Basic WH Words

Word	Usage	Example Question	Example Answer
What	Things/Actions	What do you like?	I like pizza
When	Time	When do you work?	I work at 9 AM
Where	Place	Where do you live?	I live in London
Who	People	Who is your teacher?	Ms. Smith is my teacher
Why	Reason	Why are you late?	Because of traffic
How	Method/Manner	How do you study?	I study online

Question Structure

1. WH word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

- What do you want?
- Where does she live?
- When will they arrive?

2. WH word + be verb + subject

- Who is that?
- Where are you?
- What is this?

Common Patterns

Present Simple

- What do you do?
- Where does she work?
- When do they play?

Past Simple

- What did you say?
- Where did he go?
- When did it happen?

Present Continuous

- What are you doing?
- Where is she going?
- Why are they running?

Practice Exercises

Create questions for these answers:

1. (What...?) → I'm studying English
2. (Where...?) → She lives in Paris
3. (When...?) → The meeting starts at 2 PM

Must x Should

Must -> obligation or necessity

Should -> advice, light obligation

Must is very hardest than should

Compare

Comparative and Superlative Forms

Comparative and superlative forms are used to compare nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

Here are the rules:

Nouns:

- **Singular:** Add '-er' to the end of the noun for comparative and '-est' for superlative.
 - Example:
 - Cat (comparative) - cuter
 - Cat (superlative) - cutest

Adjectives:

- **Regular:** Add '-er' to the end of the adjective for comparative and '-est' for superlative.
 - Example:
 - Good (comparative) - better
 - Good (superlative) - best

Adverbs:

- **Regular:** Add '-er' to the end of the adverb for comparative and '-est' for superlative.
 - Example:
 - Quickly (comparative) - quicker
 - Quickly (superlative) - quickest

Irregular Forms:

- Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular forms for comparative and superlative. You can find these forms in dictionaries or online resources.

Usage:

- Use the comparative form to compare two things or to compare one thing to a standard.
- Use the superlative form to compare more than two things or to emphasize the highest or most extreme level of something.

Examples and Questions

Questions:

- Is the cat as cute as the dog?
- Is the car faster than the bike?
- Is the sun brighter than the moon?

Negatives:

- The cat is not as cute as the dog.
- The car is not faster than the bike.
- The sun is not brighter than the moon.

Comparative and Superlative Sentences:

- The cat is cuter than the dog.
- The car is the fastest vehicle in the parking lot.
- The sun is the brightest star in the sky.
- The cat is the cutest animal I've ever seen.
- The car is the fastest car I've ever driven.

- The sun is the brightest sun I've ever seen.

Greetings

- right?

you use to confirm previously statement

⚠ You're the new developer, right?

- Say hello to team members

⚠ Hi, I'm Mario, the new developer

- Confirm that some phrase, you can use:

⚠ that's right

- It's a pleasure to meet you

You say it when it's the first time you meeting someone, that's polite way to greet someone

- Welcome aboard

Is used to greet someone who has just joined a group, or team

⚠ It's the same: We're glad you're here with us now

- How do you like

When you want to ask someone for their opinion or feelings about something, especially place or an experience you can use:

⚠ Welcome aboard. How do you like São Paulo so far?

The question is how you feeling about São Paulo: So far indicate the time up to the present moment or up to the certain point

- Talk about preferences or feelings

For this you can use: I like it

⚠ I like it. São Paulo is really interesting

- Show something

You can use to display or guide someone to something: Let me show you to your [place]

Let me show you to your desk

- Everything looks great

We can use to expressing something it's ok

- How to say my profession?

We can use this to say your profession:

- If you're the unique in your organisation: I'm the new Tech Leader
- If you aren't the unique in your organisation: I'm a developer

⚠ We use the refer to specific person

- How to say my place of origin

When someone asking me my place of origin: Where are you from?

I can answer this question saying: I'm from Tulip



Slang: Where ru from?

At a cafe

Polite way to order food or drink

- Can I have a cup of coffee?



"Can I...?" is more polite than you say "I want" or "Give me"

We can add "please" to ask for something

- Please can I have a cup of coffee?
- Yes please, can I have a cup of coffee?

Ask for more information

- Anything else?
- Anything else you want?
- Anything else you need?
- Anything else you would like?

Ask for help

- Can I help you?
- How can I help you?



These are good ways to ask for help

Sounds more polite

When you use "could" you sound more polite

- Could I have a cup of coffee?
- Could I have a cup of coffee, please?

Use may

You can use "may" to ask for something, and it's the most polite way to ask for something

- May I have a cup of coffee?
- May I have a cup of coffee, please?

Comparison Table

Modal Verb	Formality Level	Primary Uses	Examples	Notes
May	Most formal	- Formal permission - Possibility - Polite requests	- May I come in? - It may rain tomorrow - May I have your attention?	- Used in formal settings - Common in academic writing - Most polite option
Could	Semi-formal	- Past ability - Polite requests - Suggestions - Possibilities	- Could you help me? - I could do it yesterday - This could be interesting	- More polite than "can" - Good for hypotheticals - Used in conditional sentences
Can	Informal	- Ability - Permission - Informal requests - Possibility	- I can swim - Can I go now? - Can you help me? - Accidents can happen	- Most common in daily speech - Direct and simple - Less formal

Usage in Different Contexts

Asking for Permission

From most to least formal:

1. "May I borrow your pen?"
2. "Could I borrow your pen?"
3. "Can I borrow your pen?"

Making Requests

From most to least formal:

1. "May I ask you a question?"
2. "Could you help me with this?"
3. "Can you give me a hand?"

Expressing Possibility

- May: "It may rain tomorrow" (50-50 chance)
- Could: "It could rain tomorrow" (less certain)
- Can: "It can rain heavily here" (general possibility)

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- ✗ "Can I ask you something?" (informal) ✓ "May I ask you something?" (formal)
- ✗ "May I to go?" (incorrect form) ✓ "May I go?" (correct form)
- ✗ "Could to help me?" (incorrect form) ✓ "Could you help me?" (correct form)

Context-Specific Examples

At Work

- "May I schedule a meeting with you?" (to superior)
- "Could you review this document?" (to colleague)
- "Can you send me that file?" (to close colleague)

At School

- "May I be excused?" (to teacher)
- "Could I submit it tomorrow?" (to professor)
- "Can I borrow your notes?" (to classmate)

In Public

- "May I have your attention, please?" (formal announcement)
- "Could you tell me the time?" (to stranger)
- "Can you move over?" (informal)



You use **may**, **can**, and **could** to all persons

Talk about sports

UK	USA, Canada, Australia
football	soccer

Ronaldinho Gaucho plays soccer/football

⚠ In the USA "football" refers to American football

Talk about often

For more information, you can use: in the morning/evening, every day, always, every weekend

I play volleyball every weekend with my friends

to go vs. to do vs. yo play

To go

We use this verb when you have a verb ending with -ing

⚠ I go swimming I go running She goes running

To do

We use the verb to **non-team sports** or recreational activities

⚠ I do karate She does yoga

To play

We use "play" with team sports like volleyball

They play volleyball

How to say that you have a team play

We use the word **match** to refer to a competitive sports game like a soccer

The trumpets made a loud noise

We say it is very noisy



Loud Noise

How to say I'm a fan

- The verb "to support" means be a fan of a team

We support the XiqueXique International

- We use the phrase "to be" + "a" + person / team + "fan"

I'm a fan of the XiqueXique International

Simple Vocabulary

- Lots of love: much love
- Best Wishies: we use for greeting
- From x To y
- Drawing tablet or drawing pad: we can use this device to draw something to hand draw or paint pictures



Drawing Tablet

- Workspace: It's area to work at in the office



Workspace